

Employ [\(acronymref|theorem|CINM\)](#),

Emplee [\(acronymref|theorem|CINM\)](#)

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ RREF} \longrightarrow$$
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 38 & 18 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 96 & 47 & -12 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -39 & -19 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & -8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

And therefore we see that C is nonsingular (C row-reduces to the identity matrix, [\(acronymref|theorem | NMRRI\)](#)) and by [\(acronymref | theorem | CINM\)](#),[\(inverse | C\)=](#)[\(bmatrix |](#)

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 38 & 18 & -5 & -2 \\ 96 & 47 & -12 & -5 \\ -39 & -19 & 5 & 2 \\ -16 & -8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \rangle$$

Podemos ver que C es no singular (C por medio de operaciones entre filas se puede reducir hasta obtener la matriz identidad, [\(acronymref|theorem|NMRRI\)](#)) y por [\(acronymref|theorem|CINM\)](#),

$$C^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{rrrr} 38 & 18 & -5 & -2 \\ 96 & 47 & -12 & -5 \\ -39 & -19 & 5 & 2 \\ -16 & -8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$